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NO. 1.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Canada increases tax for war purposes.
A San Francisco woman has started a jitneyette—for women only.
England declares that more stringent action will be taken against German trade.
Russians in East Prussia are reported retreating before the German forces.
Two hundred and twenty thousand Serbs are now fit for service in the European war theater.
Relief workers find that the Belgians especially enjoy the American brand of "pork and beans."
President Wilson in a lecture before the National Council of Boy Scouts, advised them to develop character by serving others.
Commissioner Dieck, of Portland, has inaugurated a demerit system against city employees who are negligent about paying their personal bills.
Five hundred workmen employed in the auto-truck body building department of the Theodor Kundtz plant, of Cleveland, O., went on strike.
The United States government sends notes to England and Germany, protesting against interference by those countries of American shipping, property and citizens.
Secretary Lane will represent President Wilson at the formal opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco February 20. The President plans to go in March.
Judge Gatens, of Portland, halts trial between warring factions of the Methodist church, in hopes of adjustment out of court, the question of disposition of the Taylor Street church.

German financiers have been summoned to a conference in Berlin with the finance minister, who considers that a new loan of \$1,250,000,000 is required for the continuance of the war, says a dispatch from Amsterdam.
The British government has capitulated at last to the insistent demand for more news from the front. Prime Minister Asquith promised that arrangements would be made to publish communications from Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, twice weekly.

Man tailors in session in Chicago, declaring that economy in dress is necessary, limit \$1000 yearly for clothes, which includes eight walking suits, four overcoats, one full-dress suit and six pairs of trousers. By the same decree women should use only \$250 yearly.
The New Hamburger Zeitung in an officially inspired article says that the German admiralty has issued orders that neutral ships shall not be interfered with if they are not suspected of carrying contraband, but that every British ship, whether a war vessel or a merchantman, will be unconditionally sent to the bottom of the sea.
Seven persons are injured in Seattle, when a jitney bus turns turtle on a prominent thoroughfare.
A Catholic priest and his housekeeper are found murdered in their home in New Britain, Conn.
Music by an orchestra in New York, was heard over a long distance telephone by Mayor Rolph, in San Francisco.
French artillerymen succeed in bringing down a German aeroplane, the machine, however, fell in the German lines.
Lease of lakes Summer and Ebert, in Oregon, containing valuable salt deposits, was ratified by the house of representatives.
Large orders for barrel staves from the Armour's Packing company, Chicago, are received by Aberdeen, Wash., sawmills.
The first girl born in Avezzano, Italy, since the earthquake arrived in the village Wednesday. She was baptized and given the name of Eleana Amata Regina Italia, which means Helms, beloved Queen of Italy.
The American steamer Wilhelmina, with grain aboard for Hamburg, has arrived at Falmouth. It was thought possible that she had been ordered there by one of the British patrol ships, as the British government had announced its intention of preventing her from proceeding to Germany and of submitting the question of her cargo to a prize court. A dispatch from Falmouth, however, says that the captain of the Wilhelmina declared he had proceeded to that port of his own free will.

SHARP WARNING IS SENT ENGLAND AND GERMANY

Washington, D. C.—Publication by the State department Friday of the texts of the notes sent to Great Britain and Germany, respectively, revealed that both countries had been warned in most emphatic terms against menacing the vessels or lives of American citizens traversing the recently proclaimed sea zones of war.
Germany was advised that the United States "would be constrained to hold the imperial government to a strict accountability" for such acts of its naval authorities as might result in the destruction of American vessels or the loss of American lives, and that "if such a deplorable situation should arise," the American government would "take any steps that might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property."
To Great Britain the United States pointed out "the measure of responsibility" which would seem to be imposed on the British government "for the loss of American vessels and lives in case of an attack by a German naval force." If England sanctioned the general misuse of the American flag by British vessels, and thereby cast doubt on the valid character of the neutral emblems.
The two communications were presented respectively to the British government by Ambassador Page and the German foreign office by Ambassador Gerard. They were prepared by Counselor Robert Lansing and revised by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan after consultation with the entire cabinet.
The British, Spanish and Brazilian ambassadors, who happened to call at the State department, received copies of the notes, as did the ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, who especially requested them. The documents created something of a sensation among the diplomats generally because of what some regarded as their drastic implication.

Neutral Envoys Approve Uncle Sam's Protests

Washington, D. C.—Reading of the official texts of the two notes from the United States to Germany and Great Britain developed Saturday an intense interest among officials and diplomats in the question of what would be the nature of the replies from the two belligerent governments.
That Great Britain would give assurances of no intention to sanction the general use of neutral flags by British merchant ships was the belief of many officials. The widest sort of speculation, based on a variety of conceptions of Germany's plans in waging a submarine war on merchant ships was heard as to the probable response of the Berlin foreign office.
Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, declined to discuss the note to Germany, as he had received no advices from Berlin concerning it, and the British embassy also was silent.
What excited most attention in congress and among diplomats, however, was the serious tone of the notes, even though qualified by polite terms of diplomatic usage. The determination of the United States government to have the American flag used only by ships entitled to fly it and the warning that Germany would be held to a "strict accountability" if American lives or vessels were lost in the attacks on merchant vessels in the new sea zones of war were practically the sole topic of discussion in executive and congressional circles, as well as among the ambassadors and representatives of belligerent and neutral nations.
While there were no authorized expressions, it was evident that the neutral diplomats in general gave both notes their approval because of the identity of interests of their governments and of the United States in the circumstances.

Less "Uplift" Is Wanted.

Indianapolis — Henry Lane Wilson, ex-ambassador to Mexico, speaking here before the Columbia club, said: "There will be no hope for Mexico until either the present administration reverses its policy in entirety or until a new administration, committed to less uplift, but more genuine practical advice and assistance in the way of intelligent evolution, comes into power."
Mr. Wilson said it was not his purpose "to question the intention or patriotism of the President, but the performance of the administration."

Unit To Be Exchanged.

Berlin — The first exchanges of disabled prisoners of war under the plan of Pope Benedict were arranged through the Berlin embassy. One hundred and forty-six British prisoners unfit for further service will leave Germany February 16, and Great Britain will release 107 Germans. The exchanges apparently are not on a numerical basis, but all those who are disabled will be included within the scope of the order eventually.

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capitol, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

House Votes Appropriations Aggregating \$1,185,627

State Capitol, Salem—Four big appropriation bills, providing expenditures for as many big state departments and aggregating \$1,185,627, were passed by the house.
The several departments and the amount appropriated for each for the next biennium are: Capitol and Supreme Court buildings and grounds, \$58,560; state hospital for the insane, \$676,166; institution for the feeble-minded, \$144,961; Eastern Oregon hospital for the insane, \$305,860.
The bill providing \$174,700 for the state penitentiary and that appropriating \$28,215 for the blind school were laid on the table temporarily to give Governor Withycombe further opportunity to study them.
None of the measures passed provides for any permanent improvements, excepting the Eastern Oregon asylum bill which carries \$100,000 for a new building.
In the 1913-1914 biennium, these same four institutions and departments had appropriations aggregating \$1,376,946.61, which included \$133,000 for completing the Supreme Court building, \$41,000 for new buildings at the feeble-minded institution, \$45,000 for new buildings at the Eastern Oregon hospital and approximately \$45,000 for work on the new receiving ward at the state insane hospital at Salem.
The ways and means committee has not decreased the per capita allowances for any institution, but has kept the proposed expenditures at a minimum by eliminating from the budget estimates all unnecessary improvement work and by allowing no new work except the building at the Pendleton institution.

Non-Partisan Judiciary Is Object of New Bill

State Capitol, Salem—A bill to place the state judiciary on a non-partisan basis, similar to that proposed and defeated at the November election, is one of the measures pending before the judiciary committee in the house.
The measure was introduced by Representative Handley, of Tillamook, and is endorsed by some of the leading attorneys in the state. The committee has taken no action, and may be governed by the fact that the people rejected a similar plan at the polls, although by a narrow margin.
Before the committee is a bill by Hinkle providing a state system of annuities. It virtually empowers the state to go into the life insurance business, the money to be invested in irrigation projects and other public works.
Representative Lafferty's bill empowering the state to develop idle cement properties and build roads with the cement also is before this committee.
Two measures by Representative Hare aimed to relieve congestion in the courts also are before the judiciary committee. One would prevent appeals to the Supreme court on cases involving less than \$250, and the other would prevent jury trial of cases involving less than \$250.
Among the other judiciary bills is one by Representative Blanchard regulating commission merchants, requiring them to file heavy bonds and pay license, and another by Representative Stott applying the hotel keepers' alien law to apartment houses.

Fish Measures Continued.

State Capitol, Salem—To give all members opportunity to inform themselves regarding the measures the senate has postponed action on the Gill bill to close the Willamette river to net fishing and bills relating to fishing in the Rogue river next week.
Senator Dimick, who is leading the fight for the Oregon City fishermen in the senate, promised if the continuance were granted he would make no effort to obtain another one with the object of delaying action and imperiling the Gill measure the last days of the session.

Jitney Query Propounded.

State Capitol, Salem — Is a jitney bus a public conveyance? That is a question that Harvey Wells, State Insurance commissioner, must answer within the next few days. A man in Portland was injured while riding in a jitney. He carried an accident policy which had the usual provision of double indemnity in case of injury in a public conveyance. The insurance company doesn't want to pay the double rate. The policyholder has appealed the case to the commissioner.

Anti-Loan Shark Bill Filed.

State Capitol, Salem—A bill introduced by Senator Dimick prohibits the assignment of wages by married men unless the written consent of the wives are obtained. The senator introduced the bill by request.

House Passes New Bank Bill Except Rise in Salary

State Capitol, Salem—Shall the salary of the state bank examiner be increased from \$3000 a year to \$4000? After an hour of snappy debate the house decided that it shall not. With the exception of this detail the house accepted in every particular the banking committee's bill revising the state banking laws to conform with the new Federal reserve act.
Under the provisions of the bill state banks will be placed in position to become members of the Federal reserve system if they so elect.
One change in the present law will prohibit state banks from investing any of their assets in the capital stock of any corporation with the exception of that of the Federal reserve bank at San Francisco.
All state banks acting as reserve agents need carry only 15 per cent of their total demand deposits and 5 per cent of their savings deposits in reserve. The present law places this limit at 15 per cent in cities of less than 50,000 population and at 25 per cent in cities of more than 50,000. No state bank or trust company can be approved as a reserve bank unless it shall have an unimpaired capital and surplus of \$75,000 or more.
The state bank examiner under the new law will need to examine those banks that are members of a regularly organized clearing house association but once a year. Other banks will be subject to the existing semi-annual examination, however. It is assumed that the clearing house banks will be under constant inspection by the clearing house examiners.
With these few changes in the existing law state banks will be enabled to become members of the Federal reserve system without any trouble or inconvenience.

Bill to Aid Oregon Goods Is Approved

State Capitol, Salem — The senate judiciary committee by unanimous vote decided to report favorably on a bill by Senator Bingham which, the members say, will aid the manufacturers of the state and relieve the unemployed situation to a large extent.
Manufacturers and organized labor leaders, who appeared before the committee, were a unit in urging adoption of the bill, which provides a differential of 5 per cent in favor of Oregon concerns in the letting of contracts for public work and the purchase of materials and supplies for public use.
Senator Bingham explained that under the bill county courts, boards of county commissioners, school boards, city councils and all other public boards and commissioners charged with the letting of contracts for public work may accept bids of Oregon concerns which do not exceed by more than 5 per cent the bids quoted by competitors of other states.
D. M. Dunne, director of the Manufacturers' association, said the passage of the bill would aid employers by keeping their plants in operation and employes by providing them with work.

Prison Fund Enlarged.

State Capitol, Salem—An additional appropriation of \$25,000 for support of the state penitentiary was voted by the house and senate ways and means committee. This action was due to the representations made to the committee that the "population" of the institution would be substantially increased in the next two years, inasmuch as Governor Withycombe does not propose to practice a policy of wholesale pardoning.
Moreover, a little extra money will be needed owing to the desire of the present governor to place the institution, as far as possible, on a self-supporting basis. The committee again discussed several plans through which the prisoners may be employed. A flax plant and a wagon-making plant are under consideration. If either one or both of these plans is adopted, it is probable that further appropriations will be allowed for the penitentiary.

No Postal Saving Limit Wins.

State Capitol, Salem—The senate, by a unanimous vote, adopted the joint memorial of Senator Dimick asking congress to remove the limit on postal savings deposits and to use the deposits as a basis for establishing a system of rural credits. It also is provided that interest to depositors be increased from 2 to 3 per cent, and that the provision for depositing the postal deposits in national banks be abolished.

Fair Display Wanted in State.

State Capitol, Salem—Senator Day has introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of \$17,500 for returning the Oregon exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to this state and making a permanent display of it.

General Villa Refuses to Accept Peace Appeal

San Antonio, Tex.—Francisco Villa declines to heed the appeal of the Mexican peace conference held here Saturday. In a reply received by Federico Gamboa, chairman of the committee named by the conference to transmit to the leaders of the warring Mexican factions its resolution asking them to lay down their arms and proclaim peace, Villa bitterly arraigns the men who called the conference and rejects the plan proposed.
Villa signs himself "Chief of Operations." His reply was telegraphed from Penjamo, Guanajuato. He says: "It would be an excellent idea of yours if it would not conceal an insane ambition and an immoderate wish to cause more bloodshed and make the republic poorer."
"In the convention were present the big landowners, who saw in the poor people nothing but slaves to serve them. They are the so-called scientificos, who only employ their science in exploiting the men and helping the tyrants. There are the clericals, ambitious and rapacious. There are the professional politicians, only preoccupied to exploit the men under them, and you yourself, Mr. Gamboa, have an advantageous place in that group, as a conspicuous person who served as a tool for the Huerta administration, the usurper and assassin."
"I do not know why the men who have originated this state of affairs should find fault with it, being as it is that they have fled to a strange land and left here all of the people, like myself, who are trying to save the republic with all of our strength and blood."
"Personally I have not any ambition and I emphatically declare that I am ready to retire from the political affairs of Mexico as soon as the peace of the nation is established and when I see that the men who have made her poor and who lived on the people have retired."

Twenty-One Miners Perish By Rush of Waters

Nanaimo, B. C.—Twenty-one lives were snuffed out at 11:30 Wednesday morning at the South Wellington mine of the Pacific Coast Coal mines, limited, when Fire Boss David Wilfist fired a shot which broke through into the old workings of the Southfield mine of the Old Vancouver Coal company, a mine abandoned some 20 years ago.
The old workings were filled with water and when the shot broke through the rushing waters drowned all the men in the section of the mine affected with the exception of W. Murdock, who, after a hard struggle, succeeded in reaching safety.
Among the victims of the disaster are Joseph Foy, manager of the mine, and David Nillert, fire boss.
Foy was on the surface at the time, but upon hearing of the old workings being tapped went below ground with the intention of getting all the men to the surface. He opened a trap door of the old stope and immediately was met by a flood of water which hurled him against the timbers.
Thomas Watson was working his first shift, and, along with William Anderson, had reached a place of safety, but went back to rescue their partners and lost their lives in the attempt.
Mine Inspector John Newton took charge of the situation and immediately ordered big pumps installed to pump out the water to recover the bodies of the victims, which it is expected will take at least two months' time, owing to the swampy nature of the workings of the Old Southfield mine.

Duma Cheers Union of Russian People

Petrograd—The short session of the Duma opened Thursday in the presence of the ministers, the members of the Council of the Empire, the diplomatic representatives and a throng that filled the balconies of the chamber. The opening was preceded by an impressive half-hour religious service in the immense foyer of the Duma chamber, in which cabinet ministers and the Duma officials participated. The session proper opened with the singing by the entire assemblage of the Russian national anthem.
President Rodzianko in his formal opening address made a complimentary reference to the work of the allies in the war, whereupon the entire body of members rose and faced the box in which sat the ambassadors of France, Great Britain and Japan, and gave them an ovation, with handclapping and cheering.
Foreign Minister Sazonoff repeatedly was interrupted by applause during his discourse.

Shells Drop on Swiss.

Lausanne, Switzerland—The Gazette de Lausanne has published a dispatch from Porentruy, 38 miles northwest of Berne and close to the French frontier, which says that German artillerymen, firing on a French battery near the Swiss frontier, sent shells into Swiss territory. This, the dispatch adds, is the second happening of the kind.

KAISER SUMMONS U. S. AMBASSADOR

Gerard to Confer With Emperor On American Notes.

Choice of Friendship of Two Nations Seems Offered—Situation Very Delicate.
London — The German emperor, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague, has invited the American ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, to a conference at eastern headquarters.
Washington, D. C.—A situation of the utmost delicacy for the United States has arisen in relation to the European war. Its character is indicated by the request of Emperor William that Ambassador Gerard in company with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, shall come at once to his headquarters in the eastern theater of war.
This request is equivalent to a command. Mr. Gerard and the chancellor will go without delay. Mr. Gerard has been equipped with the proper instructions, approved by the President. These instructions are in line with the principles laid down in the note to the German government protesting against the enforcement of the German "war zone" decree.
What results will follow from the audience which the emperor, surrounded by his troops, will grant to the American ambassador, no one in Washington knows. It will be a dramatic setting for the conference. Within the armed camp of a marvelously efficient military power will be the diplomatic representative of the United States, who realizes that the regular army of his country comprises only 80,000 men. This force constitutes only two army corps.
Under Emperor William's command in the theater of war to which Mr. Gerard has been summoned, there are about 1,000,000 Germans—26 army corps. There are also a large number of Austro-Hungarians.
Backed by the bayonets around him, Emperor William will feel his power. With the recollection of what the United States has, Mr. Gerard cannot but make comparisons which German diplomacy perhaps hopes will cause him to feel at a disadvantage.
The German emperor is playing for great stakes. It is nothing more nor less than victory in the war. If the United States can be brought to the point of insisting that its cargoes of foodstuffs shall pass freely to Germany, the emperor believes his cause will be as good as won. Either Great Britain must abandon its seizures of such foodstuffs, in which event the policy of "starving out" Germany will no longer be effective, or continue to do so in spite of objection of the American government and thus force drastic action on the part of the United States.

Belgian Socialists Give Aid to Needy Countrymen

London—The organization of the Socialist party in Brussels is doing splendid work in alleviating distress, according to a report from the American Commission for Relief. It has two bakeries, employing 185 men, with a possible weekly output of 220 tons of bread. At present they are baking and distributing about half that amount. Their bakeries are not allowed to sell for money, but for every ounce of flour they receive from the commission for relief they turn in a coupon signed by the head of a Belgian family saying he has received the bread.
"When a man makes application for help," said the Socialist secretary, "we ascertain his business and if possible how many of his family are dependent on him and how many have trades of their own. If it is possible for him to do work that will assist the commission for relief we let him pay for the coupons by doing that work."
"For example, if a man is a shoemaker we let him make boots that are turned in to the commission. This particular form of work is, however, becoming impossible on account of the failure of the supplies of raw material of all kinds. The number of the unemployed among the many weavers, bookbinders, miners, etc., in Brussels and the country at large is increasing enormously."

Kaiser to Control Oats.

Berlin—The Bundesrath has decided to expropriate all the domestic stocks of oats, with the exception of seed oats and the grain necessary for fodder for horses. The order became effective February 16. The Bundesrath also raised the maximum price of oats by 50 marks (\$12.50) per metric ton.